be passed, I would request the Government to give immediate effect to this resolution. If you are not going to translate into action this resolution immediately, please publish it in the next issue of the Gazette that the resolution has been vetoed. I would rather be more satisfied if such a procedure be adopted by the Government than adopt a dilatory method of accepting the resolution in words and not giving effect to it now. There is no use of indefinitely postponing this question when people are dying of starvation. I say this because it has been the policy of the Government, that when we ask for a certain thing they say, 'wait and we will consider'. They want their own plans to develop for giving effect to what we ask for. It is high time, Sir, to abandon the policy of postponing to give effect to the wishes of this House, till you find that you have to provide for ' your man'. I therefore ask the Government that if this resolution is accepted by the House, to give immediate effect to it or to throw it in your waste paper basket.

Mr. I. N. Menon —Is it intended, by the wording of this resolution, to give immediate effect to it?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—That is why I am explaining it, either give effect to the resolution, if passed, *immediately* or throw it in your waste paper basket. Don't tell us when you will have your own man sometime hence, that we want to create this department because we once asked you to do so. What we ask is to create the department at once and if not, don't act upon this resolution.

Resolution put and carried.

3. Museum—Steps to hamper its development, etc.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Before I move the resolution, may I know from the Government whether, when passing the order transferring the site, the Government had in contemplation the transfer of the Zoo to Ramavarmapuram, when funds permit? Whether there was any such consideration behind it?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is no such proposal.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I do not speak of a proposal. Whether when they passed orders transferring the site to the consort of His Highness the Ex-Maharaja, they had this consideration, that the Zoo should be transferred to Ramavarmapuram when funds permit?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—No.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, the Resolution runs thus :—

" *This Council recommends to the Government that they may be pleased to desist from taking any steps which would hamper the natural development of the Museum or compel its being removed to outside Trichur*".

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I move this resolution with some confidence for I do not come before the Council for the creation of any department involving the appointment of several officers and a large expenditure for the Government; nor do I ask the Government to lay out any scheme which would strain the purses of the Government in these days of economic depression. I come before the Government with a simple request that what had been in existence for nearly a quarter of a century may be allowed to remain there unhampered in its growth, though the Government may not be able to foster or nurture its growth. Sir, in dealing with this resolution it will not be out of place to trace the history of the Museum and the Zoo in the Cochin State.

In the days of that venerable gentleman known as Diwan Sankarayya, who was really Diwan Peishkar, there was a museum and zoo at Viyyur near the Shoranur road side. That was nearly 50 years ago. But it was far away from Trichur and it never attracted any visitors. And in the days of Mr. Rajagopalachari it was proposed that the zoo and the museum may be abolished. He referred the matter to the then Resident Mr. John Reeds, and he replied that as long as the museum remained in Viyyur it does not serve any useful purpose in the State and it may be abolished. It was then that the tigers and the other wild beasts were transferred to Madras. Latterly, in the days of Mr. Banerjee, I hope it was in 1912 (1087 M. E.), orders were passed to begin the museum in the State. In 1087 it was located in the Krishna Vilas Palace under the management of a Committee of 6, consisting of respectable gentlemen in Cochin, mostly from Ernakulam. Mr. Bhore, finding that Trichur was a more suitable place, transferred the museum to Trichur. There were not these difficulties of site then which the Government experienced in connection with the College and I do not believe that the Government are serious when they say they could not get 4 or 5 acres of land to give a particular individual under an agreement. Mr. Bhore found that Trichur was a much more suitable place and the museum and the zoo were transferred to Trichur. Now, Sir, Mr. Bhore (Now Sir Bhore) took a very keen interest in the museum and the zoo and under his patronage and under a much greater patronage of that distinguished ruler Sir Sree Rama Varmha, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., the late Ex-Maharaja of Cochin, who presented a very beautiful snake that adorns the museum now, it developed very much. While the number of visitors in 1080 was 24 thousand it has grown in 1107 to the amazing number of 300 thousand. Now, Sir, in 1096 or 95 it was definitely found that the museum and the zoo were located in a place which was conjested and that expansion

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was absolutely necessary. On the northern side was a road, on the western side was a road, on the eastern side was a road and on the southern side was what is known as the Zenana Mission Buildings, which has been in existence for the last 70 years and has been doing very useful work among the orphans and the depressed classes. Now, Sir, Mr. Vijayaraghavachari found that the only way for extending the museum was towards the east, and at a prohibitive cost of nearly 24 thousand rupees 4 or 5 acres of land were purchased during the Diwanship of Mr. P. Narayana Menon.

But depression seems to have caught hold of the Government. They have demolished the wall which separated the road on the east.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Deputy President.—We may continue the discussion on the resolution of Mr. C. A. Ouseph.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I was on the demolition of the wall. That wall was demolished. It did not fall down. The stones that could be used were again used for the new wall that was put up. I am sure the Chief Engineer will not contradict me in that matter. So that, it will be seen by the budgetting of funds and the subsequent construction of the wall that the Government was only carrying out a scheme which they had in view, *viz.*, to extend the museum compound and make the museum more useful and more beneficial to the people. Unfortunately the depression came and the Government could not complete what was contemplated as far back as 1096 or 1095.

Now, Sir, I have just to say a word, regarding the view Government has taken as far as this museum is concerned. From the very start they have looked upon it as an educational institution, an institution which gives education by demonstration and that without costs. Even from the earliest times, the Government have stated in their Administration Reports that people from far and wide were taking advantage of the museum, that the children of several schools were year after year taken there and given demonstration lessons and to add to all these, what the Government fails to do by way of a department of industries the museum has been doing, though in a very small way. The museum is a sort of ground for those in demand of manufactured articles and the manufacturers themselves. Our artisans have not the capital to make articles to find a sale in the foreign markets. Government admit this in all their reports. The Curator of the museum gets orders from several places in the world and these orders are executed through the museum and

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that is a help which the museum has been rendering to the public during the last 15 or 16 years. In 1092 the Government said that when the new extensions are completed and the galleries properly arranged it is hoped that the museum and the zoo, though small, will find a very useful place among the educational institutions in the State. Then in 1100, as usual, students and teachers of various schools in and outside Trichur visited the museum and had demonstration lessons. In 1107 they repeated that.

Now, Sir, there is one word about this acquisition. Government is not free to acquire a site for all purposes. We must have notice that so and so is appointed the acquisition officer for acquiring a site for a public purpose. It must be for a public purpose. You held out to the people that the public purpose intended was the extension of the zoo. A large area occupied by the inhabitants of Trichur was acquired paying decent values. That is another matter altogether. You told the citizens of the State that the acquisition was for a public purpose and then you spent money upon it in furtherance of that public purpose. Now you convert it into quite a different purpose, I call it a breach of trust.

Now, Sir, whether the Government can go back upon it or not is another matter. I am now upon the question that the Government should desist from doing anything which would hamper the natural growth of the museum and allow its removal to some place outside Trichur. It was in the air, it was in the contemplation of Diwan Mr. Herbert that the zoo was to go to Ramavarmapuram. This Anappara curse has been upon the State for a long time. I refer to the museum and the zoo. At Anappara sometime ago a leper asylum was built. That was given up. To justify the abandonment of the leper asylum you dragged the college there. That also was given up. Now you have dragged some petty clerks there who suffer for want of water and plenty of snakes. Now, Sir, I understand a school is going to be put up. Now you want to take the museum there. So let not Government try to justify their follies by committing other follies. The museum has been growing in its place. As the results show, it is very well appreciated by the people. Now don't think of removing it. The best thing that you can do is to develop it and to give it the site which you have acquired. If you cannot do it please don't interfere further. When the time comes and when other Diwans come, it may be time to extend it westwards as far as Hannington Park.

Now, Sir, one more point. The neighbourhood of a museum is not a good place to live in. Now in the name of the consort of a distinguished Maharaja of the State, the citizens are

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deprived of the privilege of enjoying this exclusive site that was acquired. They may be powerless. Sir, when that distinguished lady comes and lives there she may find that the museum gives very bad obnoxious smell and in the name of that distinguished lady Government may be tempted to remove the museum itself from that place. If the Government can deprive the people of the site that has been acquired for the museum, because they had to fulfil an arrangement to give a house to her and they were helpless because this has been the only suitable place in Trichur, in course of time it may be said, "here is a distinguished personage whose wishes we want to respect; we have given the site to her, we have provided her with a house there, we cannot ask her to go from there; that is the only suitable site; let the museum go." I want to be sure that the Government will never say that the museum is unsuitable there because they have allowed a distinguished lady to occupy a near site. It is, therefore, Sir, that I have tabled this resolution and I hope that Government and the House will accord a hearty support to it.

Deputy President.—What is the Government position? If they accept the resolution there is no use of discussing it further.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I said in the morning that there was absolutely no idea of removing the museum to Ramavarmapuram. But latterly I have been informed that when the permanent Diwan visited Ramavarmapuram buildings a few days ago, this subject cropped up and then there was an informal talk about it when the Chief Engineer and the Comptroller of Accounts also were present. The talk turned to the possibility of removing the zoo from where it now is to Ramavarmapuram. There is no record about it and nothing has been decided about it. The position that I stated in the morning therefore virtually remains the same. But there was an informal reference to this subject, and I thought I should mention that to the House just to amplify what I said in the morning.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യപരതന്ത്രീരെ ഇല്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമം മാത്രം മുൻനിറുത്തി രാജ്യം ഭരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥാനത്യാഗംചെയ്ത മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ നൈതാരമ്മയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി അവർക്കിഷ്ടമുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രകാരത്തിൽ എതിരഭിപ്രായം ഉണ്ടെന്നുവരുത്തുന്നതു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം വളരെ സങ്കടകരമാണ്". (Hear, hear) അത്രമാത്രം ബഹുമാനവും നന്ദിയും സ്ഥാനത്യാഗംചെയ്ത മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിനോടു് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഇനി വരുവാൻ പോകുന്ന തലമുറകൾക്കും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ സംശയമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ കൊച്ചിരാ

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ജ്യത്തിനെന്തെങ്കിലുമായ്ക്കുന്ന അഭിവൃദ്ധിയ്ക്കല്ലാം അടിസ്ഥാനമിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള മഹാരാജാവ് സ്ഥാനത്യാഗംചെയ്ത മഹാരാജാവാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ നിയമത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നതോടുകൂടി എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത് ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിനു് ഇടവരുത്താതേയും, ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രകാരത്തിൽ ഈ മൃസിയത്തിന്റെ വളർച്ചയ്ക്കു തടസ്ഥങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും വരുത്തിവയ്ക്കാതേയും മൈത്രാരമ്മ അവർകൾക്കു് അവരുടെ ഹിതവും സൌകര്യവുമനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു് എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരുപായം വഴി കണ്ടുപിടിയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. മൃസിയം അവിടെനിന്നും മാറുന്നതായാൽ നമുടെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് വലിയ ചിലവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല; അതു് മൃസിയംകൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രയോജനത്തെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുമായിരിയ്ക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതേയില്ല. മൃഗശാല ആനപ്പാറയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയി വയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. അതിനേക്കാൾ നിങ്ങൾ കാട്ടിൽ പോയി—പറമ്പിക്കുളത്തോ മറ്റോ പോയി മൃഗങ്ങളെ കണ്ടുകൊള്ളുക എന്നു പറയുന്നതായിരിയ്ക്കും ഭേദം. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ കാര്യം ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടതന്നെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ വല്ലതും അങ്ങിനെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി പറഞ്ഞുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽതന്നെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് ഈ സ്ഥലം നല്ല പരിചയമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടായിരിപ്പാൻ മാത്രമേ തരമുള്ളൂ. എന്നാൽ അബദ്ധത്തിൽ ഒരിയ്ക്കൽ ഒന്നു പറഞ്ഞുപോയി എന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹം ശാഠ്യമൊന്നും പിടിയ്ക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈകാര്യത്തിൽ മൈത്രാരമ്മ അവർകൾക്ക് ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലം വേറെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും അവരെകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിയ്ക്കാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കുമെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിലും കൂടുതൽ പണം ആയാലും ഈ രാജ്യവാസികളിലാരും അതിനു് എതിരായിരിക്കയില്ല. വേറെ ഒന്നും എനിയ്ക്കു പറവാനില്ല.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—I rise to oppose this motion. Not that I desire that this museum should be removed to Anappara.

Deputy President.—I hope you will try to finish it by 3'30. If not, this resolution will have to be taken to-morrow.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—but because I am conscious that the devoting of this plot of ground that was once intended for the expansion of the museum for the purpose of giving a house site for the consort's residence, will not interfere with the expansion of the museum. In the first place the citizens of Trichur should have no grievance at all in this matter, because the acquisition of that particular plot was prompted merely at the request of the gentleman that was occupying it. It was his suggestion that at one time it would be useful for the museum. I may say that I speak about this matter with sufficient knowledge because

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I am a neighbour of the museum. As such I feel that this selection made by Mr. Herbert or Mr. Herbert's Government is the best that could have been made under the circumstances. Restricting expansion of the museum to the east is of very little consequence, because the museum compound can be expanded limitlessly, or at least to the same extent westwards. The eastern compound, it may be noted, is a place where we have water in wells. The western compounds are such that we cannot strike water springs in wells so as to make them useful as house sites. I have been a dweller and possessor of two compounds just adjoining the museum on the west. I failed to find any water spring in that extensive area of nearly 2 acres. Therefore I had to give them to the Government for public offices, because they are not suitable for dwelling houses. Because Mr. Bhore wanted the present museum building, which was then the Office of the Superintendent of Police, to be vacated for museum purposes, I suggested that these compounds and buildings which were quite unfit for human dwelling purpose might be utilised as offices. Mr. Bhore fell in with the idea and required the same for the purpose of the Police Superintendent's Office. To the west of it is the present Guest House where the Director of Public Instruction is now residing. There also he could not live comfortably because of the same water difficulty. However these two compounds are suited for the expansion of the museum westwards. Then there is the question that we have to block a road that runs between them to connect the two compounds with the present museum. This is exactly what was done with the other site before. At question time reference was made to the blocking of a road for clubbing or joining the two compounds together. Now if this plot which was acquired is devoted for the purpose of a dwelling house, then the first road can be restored and the other road can be blocked. There can be absolutely no inconvenience to anybody at all. So also in the matter of expansion of the museum for the future there would be absolutely no difficulty. Instead of expanding towards the east it can be done to the west.

Coming to the question of removing the zoo to Anappara, I may say that the late Mr. Sankarayya is a man of great foresight. He thought, and he thought rightly too, that the managerie or the park with the zoo might be better located in Viyyur. At the same time he induced the Christians of Puthenpetta to acquire lands around the park. Many of the well-to-do Christians of Trichur acquired extensive areas all round Viyyur park. That was about 40 or 50 years ago. But the trade and the business of the town which confined these Christians to the congested region of the town did not permit them to go, improve

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and occupy or cultivate those regions. Therefore notwithstanding the persuasion of Mr. Sankarayya the regions remained uncultivated for a long time. When the agricultural farm idea struck the Government they tried to make use of the Sankarayya Park as an agricultural farm.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Sankarayya was a far-sighted man!

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—What Sankarayya left half-done, Mr. Banerjee wanted to take up. He thought the agricultural farm may be located there. After Mr. Sankarayya and Mr. Banerjee, came Mr. Bhore. Mr. Bhore thought it would take a long time for the Anappara region to become occupied. He would rather begin with something sooner in the heart of the town, see that it developed to a certain extent and certain dimensions before he thought of a proper park on the line which Sankarayya had in view. That time has not approached. It might be 30 years hence. So far as I can understand the museum may remain there for the next 30 years. If the plan which Mr. Herbert has in mind of developing the region of extensive waste land at Anappara into the northern half of Trichur town matures and the scheme of drawing the people north to make the place well-inhabited comes to fruition, then it will be time for this museum to be up-rooted from the centre of Trichur to the northern end of the Trichur to be.

I have only one more point to urge. The mover of the resolution said that the development of the museum remained stunted or was given up for the time-being on account of the hard times. We are still in those hard times. We would require something like Rs. 30,000 or 40,000 immediately to provide a proper dwelling house for the late lamented Maharaja's consort. Instead of spending that money to-day to purchase new plots what the Government propose to do is to devote the site that they have in possession for that purpose, and reserve the money for developing and expanding the museum when we come to sunny days.

One more point and I have finished. It is urged that the consort of His Highness may at a subsequent time suggest that the proximity of the museum is objectionable to her and therefore the museum will have to be shifted. That is a far-fetched idea.

Mr. C. A. Outseph.—As far-fetched as the other.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Because the distance from the present tiger house, the lion house, from that exact spot where they stand, to the new Kovilakam where His Highness thought would be a happy place for His Highness to go and reside in Trichur, is exactly the same as it will be to the new house that will be built. So, if proximity to these be the ground of objection before

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His Highness' consort takes objection, I think that those who occupy the new Kovilakam will take objection. That remains as the reason for the removal of the museum earlier than the objection that will be raised later by a lady. So, that argument will not stand. I live much nearer to this tiger house or lion house than where the Puthenkovilakam is situated or where the consort's new house will be built. For these reasons I say that this proposition is not in proper taste and should not be accepted by this House.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—I too have to oppose this motion. Curiously enough the purport of it is just the reverse of what I have tabled, viz., resolution No. 39, and representing as I do the Trichur Municipality, probably, I may be expected to have some authority to make a statement. It is also significant to note that there is a confusion of thought in this resolution. Whereas this resolution (No. 20), relates exclusively to the museum, the Hon'ble mover has been mixing up the museum with the zoo. The museum and the zoo are entirely different. Anybody can see that.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I make it clear? It is written there at the gate 'the Government Museum'. I deliberately put it.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—My resolution refers to the museum and the zoo. So far as the present premises are concerned the answers to interpellations to-day show that of the total 7 acres 73 cents, this plot is 2 acres 49½ cents. So roughly 5 acres remain in spite of the utilisation of the small bit for other purposes. I do not desire to drag in the names of respectable and venerable persons into this discussion. But to my thinking it is highly necessary that the zoo should be shifted to Ramavarmapuram. The tigers' house and lions' house are very good things in themselves but the roars of these animals, which to them, is natural, frighten little children living all round; and the carcasses taken there for feeding these animals and the method of feeding them, are repulsive. On grounds of hygiene and sanitation I would certainly advocate the removal of the zoo to some distant place.

Now the question of clubbing together the museum and the zoo is one of finance. If the museum were alone to be located at Trichur the 5 acres left behind, would be more than ample. My object in coupling these two institutions is to prevent unnecessary expenditure. There is no meaning in saying that the popularity of the museum would be affected by the proposal made by me. It is not at all likely. Mr. Sankarayya's schemes probably failed, because there were few people residing all round the place in those days. Now things have changed. Rama-

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varmapuram is there with many of the offices and there is a very good prospect of several people inhabiting the premises all round. Many houses also have already sprung up since the days of Sankarayya and there are persons living all round the Jail premises andthe village is steadily rising in importance. So that, instead of recommending the transfer of the zoo and probably along with it the museum also, in the best interests of the Trichur Municipality and its sanitation and hygiene, it seems to be particularly inappropriate that the Hon'ble Member for Anthikkad (although the name of the constituency ends in a kad) should have tabled this resolution and made insinuations which this House would not be pleased to countenance. I strongly oppose this resolution.

Deputy President.—Only two minutes more.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Then I won't be able to finish it.

Adjournment motion re. eviction of the Valans of Thoosam.

Deputy President.—We shall take up the adjournment motion:—

"*The policy involved in the memos issued by the Government to the Valans of Thoosam to vacate their homesteads within a fortnight of the date of the memos without any payment for value of improvements and threatening them with proceedings under the Land Conservancy Regulation.*" This is the motion and Mr. Poduval will move it.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—The matter is one of extreme importance and one brought forward in the interests of these poor struggling Valans. This subject has been dealt with in the discussion upon the budget contained in the Legislative Council Proceedings, Vol. III, Part 7, pages 533 to 536. Now, when the new habitation of the Valans was proposed to be built at Pachalam, the attention of this House was drawn to this subject and it was said that accommodation was contemplated to be made at Pachalam for 60 families. The newly constructed buildings, I believe, would accommodate 60 families. Another building which should, I believe, according to the calculation, accommodate another 60 or 70 more is yet to be built. Under these circumstances some of these Valans approached Government with an alternative suggestion that an unobjectionable site, a little away from the premises now occupied by them, may be assigned to them and a report was called for in regard to that subject and the Land Record Superintendent submitted a report (and that matter is dealt with in the answers to the interpellations of last Tuesday) wherein the Government say that the matter of assigning these sites can be considered only after the needs of the Railway authorities are satisfied.

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